

233/.05
L1

Cal. State Library
Capitol Bldg.,
Sacramento, Cal.
CT

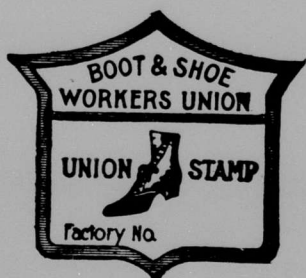


LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 12, 1915.
THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
INDUSTRIAL POWER.
INTERNATIONAL NEWSLETTER.
EXPOSITION WILL CLOSE IN MONTH.
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

NAMED SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES



DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this Union Stamp. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 Summer Street

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

Union Men

The "Labor Clarion" is your paper, owned and controlled by you, and published in your interest. The merchants who advertise in this journal indicate friendship for you and a desire for your patronage. Those who do not advertise in these columns apparently care nothing for you or your patronage, therefore

Your Duty is Plain

Patronize those who patronize you. The merchants who advertise in this paper are patronizing you. Return the compliment. In this way you can make the "Labor Clarion" the best advertising medium in the State.

Demand the Union Label

Tell them you saw it in THE LABOR CLARION

HALE'S

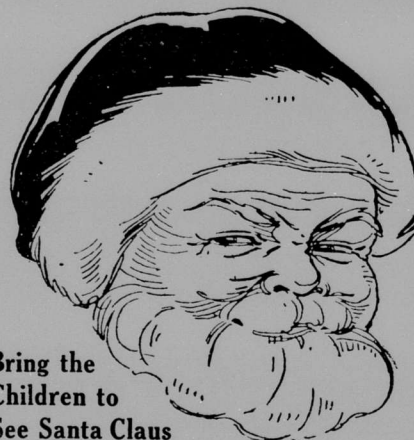
HALE'S FOR TOYS

HALE'S

New
Retail
Center



Market
at
Fifth

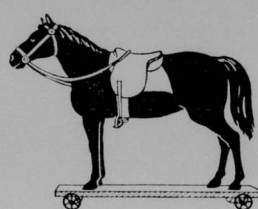


Bring the
Children to
See Santa Claus

For Toys

A Brilliant Big Toyland
for the Kiddies!

Toyland is indeed Joyland at Hale's! We have assembled thousands upon thousands of staple and novel Toys—we began as long ago as last January to make importations—now we are ready for our greatest Christmas Toy season.



Don't wait till the last minute
SHOP NOW

HALE'S

HALE'S FOR TOYS

HALE'S



APPROPRIATE DESIGNS FOR SOUVENIR
PROGRAMS AND MENUS FOR
SPECIAL OCCASIONS OUR
SPECIALTY



A Stock of Union Label Paper Always on Hand.

880 MISSION ST., NEAR 5TH
Phone Kearny 1966 San Francisco, Cal.

-:- American Federation of Labor -:-

In the California Building at the Exposition grounds, Daniel C. Murphy, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, called the gathering for the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor to order at 10 o'clock on Monday morning last.

Archbishop Hanna made the invocation, after which President C. C. Moore of the Exposition delivered to President Gompers a bronze plaque, the latter responding to the presentation. Governor Johnson then welcomed the delegates on behalf of the State of California, Mayor Rolph performing the same function on behalf of the City of San Francisco. Daniel P. Haggerty of the State Federation of Labor, and P. H. McCarthy of the State Building Trades Council also welcomed the delegates.

Governor Johnson, in welcoming the delegates, made this significant statement:

"I have been thrilled as I sat here and listened to President Gompers, the grand old man of labor, tell of the aims and hopes and conceptions of the American Federation of Labor, and I want to say here that the conceptions of the American Federation of Labor are the creed of the government of the State of California, where the people are the sovereign power and whose humble servant I am proud to be."

Mayor Rolph said he was proud to be able to state that these conceptions were also the creed of the government of the City of San Francisco. He said he, as a shipowner, had fought persistently for the Seamen's Act. "The day will come when the calamity howlers and the shellbacks will be swept aside and the principles of humanity will triumph, and the Seamen's Bill will become popular even with the ship owners."

The convention was then declared opened by Gompers, who announced the appointment of various committees.

The credentials committee reported approximately 375 delegates in attendance, not including the fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Women's International Union Label League, and the various Catholic societies. B. Suzuki and S. Yashimatsu of Japan will also address the convention.

The executive council's report deals with many subjects, among them: A world labor congress at the end of the present war, to insure lasting peace; the establishment of closer relations with labor in South and Central America; vigorous extension by the Federation of the organizing of women in the various trades; concentration of wage earners on the object of extending the eight-hour day throughout the world; a protest against any attempt to amend or nullify the La Follette Seamen's Bill; establishment of a Bureau of Labor Safety in the U. S. Department of Commerce; a law permitting civil service employees of the government to organize; a law prohibiting the interstate shipment of all goods made by child labor; limitation of immigration, and a law in every State in support of vocational training; support by the labor movement of the principles of the initiative and referendum; endorsement of the plan of

Secretary of Labor Wilson to establish a Federal Employment Bureau; a law authorizing government loans for cities to build homes for laboring people.

The executive council recommends that every possible aid be given the efforts being made in many quarters to organize the school teachers.

"The teachers of today are feeling the impulse of freedom," states the report. "They are beginning to feel the throb of independence and they know that they hold within their own hands the power to help themselves. With it all, they are becoming better teachers; most competent, reliable caretakers of the children whom the people place under their direction. As a consequence, they are turning toward organization.

"The Teachers' Federation of Chicago was organized in 1897, and has proven beneficial and effective in bettering the conditions of teachers. Last year the teachers of Cleveland attempted to organize and they met the despotic opposition of a school board that threatened to blacklist any teacher who belonged to an organization. As a result of that action, court proceedings were instituted and are still pending. The Chicago Board of Education has recently adopted similar rules. But the teachers of Chicago did not tamely submit to this unwarranted invasion of their rights. The Chicago Federation of Labor is supporting them in their praiseworthy purpose."

The exploitation of the workers by fake employment agencies is scathingly denounced in the report. Detective agencies that supply employers with strikebreakers are included under this head.

Touching upon the European war, the report states that "it is plain that under present conditions protection for American citizens is inadequate and not what any sovereign world power ought to give to its citizens. Native-born citizens of alien parentage and naturalized citizens have been forced by foreign countries into military service in the European war."

A recommendation is made that the convention urge the United States government to formulate treaties "that shall guarantee protection to American citizens, whether native born or naturalized."

The Federation did not increase its membership the past year; it fell off 74,324. The total membership this year is 1,946,347. A few internationals show a slight falling off in their voting strength in the American Federation of Labor. They are: Barbers, carpenters, cigarmakers, garment workers, iron workers, ladies' garment workers, machinists, miners, Western Federation of Miners, stone cutters, switchmen, printers, actors, blacksmiths, bookbinders, cement workers, coopers, marble workers and butchers. The unions that show increase in membership are: Bakers, boilermakers, postal clerks, electrical workers, fur workers, hod carriers, hotel and restaurant employees, lathers, laundry workers, lithographers, maintenance-of-way men, painters, papermakers, photo-engravers, plumbers and steam fitters, pressmen, railway carmen, street car men, stereotypers and electrotypers, teamsters, textile workers and stage employees.

International News Letter

THE GERMAN TRADE UNIONS.

For some months past, Germany has endeavored to create extensive relief organizations for the poor victims of the war, the injured and crippled. With all the available means of science they are—as far as possible—to be cured, so that they are not solely dependent on state pensions, but can contribute towards their maintenance by means of their own useful labor. A net of relief establishments is to be spread over the whole country. The work starts in the hospitals with the consultation regarding the calling to be adopted, which is immediately followed by practices in special workshops. The entire training system of the trades, the splendid institutions of the unions for the care of the crippled with their workshops and many other establishments, are placed at the service of the cause. A great number of corporations are desirous of devoting their efforts to the care of the disabled. The trade unions, too, are greatly interested in the care of the disabled being put on the right path. For it is to be feared that the now prevailing good intention of the employers to reinstall the invalided soldiers in their former positions will not last all too long after the war. Besides, the danger exists that the disabled workers will, by reason of their pensions, be used for the purpose of introducing sweating. It is necessary that the trade unions interest themselves in their colleagues obtaining—through an extensive use of the respective institutions—as great a degree of efficiency as possible. They ought to help them in word and deed and represent their interests. It is for this reason that they endeavor to secure everywhere participation of the workers' representatives in the relief establishments. As the imperial government, however, considered a centralization of the relief activity inopportune, co-operation met with great difficulties in the very differently-constituted national, provincial and communal relief centers.

In order to secure a beneficial co-operation the committees of the trade unions agreed, at their last general meeting, on the following measures and demands:

"The conference of the representatives of the executives of trade unions considers it, for ethical and economic reasons, urgently necessary that, as far as ever possible, opportunity for work is to be given to invalided soldiers in the industries, in commerce, trades and agriculture, as well as in imperial, state and municipal concerns.

"It regrets that the endeavors of the General Trade Council towards the establishment of an imperial center of the organization for the care of the disabled warriors has hitherto remained without success, and that, consequently, the requisite measures lack uniformity.

"In order to render possible the co-operation of the trade unions in the relief organizations, the conference demands that:

"1. Representatives of the trade unions are to take part in the consultation regarding the choice of a calling for disabled soldiers.

"2. That the drawing of a pension is not to be exploited by the employers as a means to introduce sweating, i. e., the invalided soldiers are to receive the full value for the work performed by them.

"3. That the tariff contracts apply also to invalided warriors and that any amendment or revocation of the tariffs can only take place by the express consent of the trade union concerned.

"The conference considers it a matter of urgent necessity that commissions of employers, employees and labor organizations are appointed and are to continue to exist after the war, commissions which will decide differences arising in

regard to the position of the invalided soldier in the labor market."

* * *

The paviours' trade is one of the first which, in the question of the care of the invalided soldiers, took up practical measures. The organizations of workers and employers have, at the instigation of the union of paviours, concluded a contract which regulates the measures to be taken in respect to the care of the disabled. According to the regulations, the latter have a claim to being employed in their trade. Payment takes place according to the conditions laid down in the tariffs. In cases of considerable reduction of the capacity for work, the fixing of the wages can be effected by the bodies appointed to settle contentious points. The distribution of the invalided soldiers takes place in the several tariff districts through the bodies appointed by the parties to the tariff, as far as the installation is not effected by the employer himself. The several tariff districts are obliged to take on a percentage of the invalided soldiers who are apportioned to them by the bodies mentioned. The authorities, who give out contracts, are to be induced to include these regulations in their conditions and only to accept the tenders of such firms who have accorded recognition to the measures. Further, steps are to be taken towards assuring the inclusion of regulations to the effect desired into the provisions relating to contracts for public works. The conditions of the agreement are added to the tariff contracts existing at the time; they can only be repealed by mutual agreement of both the central bodies.

In the activity connected with the care of the wounded, the German Woodworkers' Union has set a most pleasing example. It has placed, among other things, the bioscopic lecture at the service of the good cause. Reports are to hand from 52 of the larger places in which such lectures have been held before a numerous assembly of workers amongst whom were a large number of wounded and before the authorities. These illustrated lectures demonstrated the achievements of modern surgical skill in the treatment of wounds and the replacing of natural limbs by artificial ones. Dissertations on the pension question, on the amount of pensions, etc., were added. At the conclusion, appreciative words were spoken, regarding the activity of the trade unionist organizations, especially in respect to the way it attends to the weak and to those in need of help as it does at present in the case of the invalided soldiers. Employers' unions, trade inspections, police authorities, boards of health and other corporations and authorities have attended these lectures. They will, most likely, go away with different ideas of the activity of the workers' organizations than they—in a great many cases—have come with.

British Federation During the War.

We notice from the report of the British Federation of Trade Unions for the first quarter of 1915, which appeared recently, that the anticipated loss of members has not taken place. One hundred and eighty-two organizations, comprising 1,005,911 members, were affiliated at the end of March. The largest of these organizations was that of the weavers, with 197,794 members. Up to now, 41,214 members are reported to have enlisted. It is, however, impossible to ascertain the exact number as—in spite of repeated requests—half the societies have neglected to send returns regarding the members who have joined the colors. Five strikes, comprising in each case from 100 to 222 participants, had to be financially supported.

The report criticises severely those people who recently have generalized the faults of a few workers here and there, and have, thereby, grossly insulted the entire labor class. All this was obviously for the purpose of securing legislation

which would subject individual liberty to further restrictions. Organized workers have to be on their guard against this: "If Great Britain is to succeed her people must be free to think for themselves and to act upon their own initiative even in matters of personal conduct."

Besides the sympathy the committee extends

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

HOUDINI

The Genius of Escape

In Conjunction With

A GREAT NEW SHOW

"A BREATH OF OLD VIRGINIA," by Tom Barry, presented by GENEVIEVE CLIFF and CO.; MAZIE KING, assisted by Ted Doner; SHERMAN, VAN & HYMAN, Melodious Nonsense; RUSSELL MACK and BLANCHE VINCENT, Song Sketches at the Piano; ROBERT L. DAILEY & CO., in "Our Bob"; THE BISON CITY FOUR, Milo, Girard, Hughes and Roscoe; DAINTY MARIE, The Venus of the Air.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONE DOUGLAS 70

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE
CLOTHING

Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Agents CARHARTT OVERALLS

VISIT THE

ENGLISH COTTAGE

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

Pay \$2 a Week



In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

to those who have been maimed in serving their country, it demands that the soldiers who return after the war be, through the organizations, protected from exploitation. "They," the report says, "have purchased the comfort and the comparative ease with which all who have remained behind have carried on their business and have not hesitated to oppose with their lives those attempts to invade and wreck and murder which have been so persistently put forth by the disturbers of Europe's peace."

In view of the continued increase in the price of all provisions, the report regrets that government has failed to deal as energetically with the question of food prices as it has dealt with the banks and railways.

In the first quarter of 1915, £2300 were spent on additional strike benefits. The receipts which amount to £17,000 show an increase of £14,000.

This favorable result is to be attributed to the absence of strikes on a large scale.

EXPOSITION WILL CLOSE IN MONTH.

Thousands of well wishers of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in all parts of the world have requested news of its progress.

Despite the natural effect of the great war in Europe to minimize the public perspective of many important events, which, under more favorable conditions would have attracted world-wide attention, the unprecedented participation of many nations in the Exposition, including the participation of thirteen European nations and principalities has rendered the Exposition the object of international interest.

With its mission fulfilled, the Exposition stands today as the greatest and most comprehensive celebration of modern times. In magnitude and grandeur it has never been surpassed. In the comprehensiveness and modernness of its exhibits, in its great attendance, in a success that stands out in contrast with the greatest war that the world has known, the Exposition has excelled every prediction. It has assembled the glories and achievements of all mankind, the finest products of every civilized nation on earth, with forty-one countries officially participating and every civilized region on earth represented among its exhibitors. The vast assemblage of state and foreign pavilions, the lofty exhibit palaces designed by the most notable of architects, the brilliancy of the lighting scheme which proclaims new methods in decorative illumination, have met the warmest admiration from the thousands of visitors.

In every detail of its many features, even to the fact that it was enabled to pay off all of its indebtedness (1,200,000) before it was two-thirds over, the Exposition has proved itself more wonderful than any other Exposition in history. It opened February 20th, upon schedule time, completed in every detail except for the placing of some of the European exhibits. At this time more than 15,000,000 persons have passed through its turnstiles to view its myriad glories, approximately 400,000 exhibits being shown. Exclusive of the appraisal of this great collection of exhibits the Exposition represents an investment of more than \$50,000,000. Its magnificent buildings, costly, colossal and distinctive in their architecture, have met with unequivocal praise from visitors from all parts of the world. Above all other impressions produced by the Exposition is that produced by the first flashing glimpse of its palaces with their great bands of color, the vast exhibition of flowers in riotous bloom, and the wonderful architectural outline spreading over an area of just a little less than four square miles.

The Exposition will close on December 4, 1915, the date set for its closing. President Charles C. Moore has stated that this announcement is to be accepted as final.

ORPHEUM.

Next week will be the last of Houdini, the Genius of Escape, who is proving one of the greatest sensations in the history of vaudeville.

There will also be a Great New Show, which will include several of the greatest hits of the present theatrical season.

Tom Barry's romance of yesterday, "A Breath of Old Virginia," with Genevieve Cliff and a clever cast is sure to prove a success. It is the first comedy of the "switch back" variety presented in vaudeville. That is a dramatic device of visualizing a story as it is being enacted in the minds of characters. "A Breath of Old Virginia" is a story of the South, telling of the absolute loyalty of a Southern belle for the man who sacrifices himself for her at a Federal Prison Camp in 1861. As the girl relates the story to a Northern suitor the scene dissolves and the incident in question is shown. When the story is finished the characters and scene of the play proper come back again and a most unusual finale is presented. The role of the Southern girl is played by Genevieve Cliff, who has been a prominent stock star in the East and who also played the principal role in Margaret Mayo's popular play "Baby Mine."

Mazie King as a toe dancer has few equals. Not many years ago she astonished the world by descending the steps of the famous Metropolitan Tower in New York upon her toes. The dance known in this country as "The Capital Stairs' Dance" and in London as the "Escalade Dance," is Miss King's creation. Her present vaudeville offering consists of doing all the modern dances upon her toes. She is assisted by Ted Doner.

Sherman, Van and Hyman are three young men who successfully entertain with melodious nonsense.

Russell Mack and Blanche Vincent, a talented and versatile young couple, call their effort "Song Sketches at the Piano."

Robert L. Dailey and his company in the successful comedy "Our Bob," and the Bison City Four in new selections, will be pleasant incidents of the bill.

Dainty Marie, the Venus of the Air, and one of the most symmetrical women in existence, who is as clever as she is attractive, will be a special feature of this most enjoyable entertainment. She sings and dances bewitchingly and on a flying trapeze is the personification of grace, nonchalance and skill.

BUTCHERS TO HOLD THEATRE PARTY.

Butchers' Union, Local No. 115, will hold a theatre party at the Alcazar Theatre, Wednesday, November 17th, and request the co-operation of all members of the unions to get together with the butchers and help them to pack the house.

International Secretary-Treasurer Homer D. Call is here attending the A. F. of L. convention and the butchers have planned this theatre party for his entertainment, and also for the entertainment of all members and friends.

The shows at the Alcazar are always first-class and special features have been arranged for the evening for the benefit of the butchers of San Francisco and vicinity.

Let us all join the butchers this night, November 17th, for a good time.

SWISS WATCHMAKERS

For \$1.00 we will CLEAN any kind of WATCH and guarantee CORRECT TIME for 2 years.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

\$2.00 Alaska Silver, 7 Jewel, Dustproof Workmen's Watches

Agents for Elgin, Waltham and Hamilton Watches
\$500 Reward for any watch we cannot repair

STEFFEN BROS.
2146 MISSION STREET

Between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, corner Sycamore Ave.



The place for valuable documents, securities, mortgages, deeds, insurance policies and the like is a safe deposit box.

We rent them at a cost of little over one cent per day.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT
THE MISSION BANK
Sixteenth St. and Julian Ave.

OREGON CASSIMERE SUITS

For Men and Young Men

\$10.00 The Suits sell elsewhere for \$15.00



Every man knows the value of a suit made of Oregon Cassimere; knows the splendid wearing qualities of this material. It is all-wool and may be had in ten different colors—the weight is proper for San Francisco. Our suits are hand-tailored—yes, hand-tailored, and we have styles for both the conservative and the more stylish dresser.

Men's Overcoats **\$10**
A Fine Line--See Them



INDUSTRIAL POWER.

"Political power is only reflected power—reflected from the economic," writes President Gompers in this month's issue of the "American Federationist."

The article is entitled "Economic Power Dominates," and the trade union executive has this to say of the power workers hold, through organization on the industrial field:

"Several years ago when the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in St. Louis at the same time as the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, one of the well-known current periodicals published a review of the labor convention, commented on the ability of the delegates, the scope of the work of the convention and contrasted its policies with those of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. The review ended with the question, which was an implied criticism: 'Why does not organized labor go to Congress?' This same query was recently expressed in an editorial published in the New York 'World.'

"Each year that has gone by has made more evident the soundness of the principles which the trade unionists have followed. As the dynamic forces in the lives of the people stand out sharply in some test that cuts through to bed-rock fundamentals, the strength and the nature of economic power is revealed. Those who had the understanding to interpret such flashlight glimpses into the heart of things and who can sense the hidden currents that are propelling the forward surge of life, know that those who handle the tools and materials of production, have in their hands the great powers of the common life. Creative ability is that which gives men and women influence and value. Men and women who can do things have an importance and a power because of that ability.

"Only from a superficial viewpoint does this emphasis upon creative power appear materialistic—because attention is focused upon the products created rather than upon that greater, more beautiful thing, the wonderful, mysterious, spiritual force that gives direction and purpose to physical forces in production.

"The problems of those who handle the tools and who do the actual work of production, have been to secure recognition of the value of their creative services and to maintain the right of freemen to control their bodies and their individual powers while all the time endeavoring to obtain greater opportunities and facilities for personal development and activity. These problems are problems of economic relations between themselves and those who produce and those who happen to enjoy strategic advantages in the determining distribution of the returns from production. Only a powerful industrial force can maintain industrial justice and secure for those who produce adequate return for their services.

"As individuals the workers cannot exercise sufficient influence to maintain their rights or industrial justice, but united they have power in proportion to their joint intelligence, needs and aspirations.

"The problems to be solved and the forces that will be effective are economic—hence the wisdom of the policy that the A. F. of L. has steadfastly pursued. There have been many other advisers, some sincere, others actuated by ulterior purposes, who have advised their wage earners to put their faith in the ballot and to 'go to Congress.' But politics is concerned with providing opportunities, maintaining the right to activities, establishing ways and means by which things can be done—politics does not enter directly and intimately into individual relations. Politics is a secondary force in industrial affairs.

"Every day is demonstrating that the center of power has shifted from politics and government to industry and commerce. Political power is only reflected power—reflected from the economic.

"This transition makes organization of industrial relations for the establishment of ideals of justice of transcendent importance. It makes the meeting and the deliberations of representatives of millions of wage earners of very great significance to the nation and to the whole world.

"The matters that are to come before the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American trade union movement are of general concern. They are intimately interwoven with forces and conditions that have a determining influence upon the future of our nation. The decisions of the coming convention will be closely followed by those who understand the present age, for they are of greater importance to a larger proportion of our people, now and for all time, than the decisions of any other organization.

"Of course, labor will 'go to Congress,' but it will be for the purpose of securing the largest degree of freedom to exercise the necessary normal activities of the workers for economic betterment; for the constructive work which the government alone can enact; and to voice the new demand for labor's complete disenfranchisement from every form and fact of unfreedom and inequality before the law."

MINERAL SPRINGS OF CALIFORNIA.

Among the resources of California of great potential value and as yet only slightly developed are the mineral springs which abound in many parts of the State.

Streams of pure water issue in large volume from the northern lava fields, but some of the desert springs yield strong brine. Some mountain regions yield springs of ice-cold water in midsummer, and in the same vicinity are pools of vigorously boiling water. Water so corrosive that clothing soon falls to pieces under its action is common in some localities; in others issue springs of hot, soft water excellent for laundry use. Several of the more noted springs are mere trickles of pleasant-tasting carbonated water; other and larger springs of more delicious natural "soda water" are at present remote from roads and are known only to the hunter and prospector. Many springs form deposits of salt that are welcomed by cattle and wild animals as "deer licks"; others are a menace to small life because of the purgative salts they contain or of the great amount of carbonic-acid gas they give off. The chemical constituents produce notable coloring in many waters, giving in some springs shades of yellow, green, or blue, and at one place a milky and an inky-black stream issue side by side.

In connection with studies of other phases of the water resources of California G. A. Waring, of the United States Geological Survey, made an examination of the springs, and the results are embodied in Water-Supply Paper 338.

Of the 600 springs described in this paper, more than 100 are used to greater or less extent as resorts, but only about one-third of this number have been patronized primarily for the curative value of their waters, the others being noted chiefly as pleasure resorts. At a few, however, equipment comparable with that of the well-known European spas is in use and advanced practice in therapeutic treatment is employed.

Since the Survey report is designed primarily as a popular discussion of this resource of the State, it does not constitute a technical study of the spring waters, but a general discussion of the medicinal value of mineral waters is presented and a short description of each spring and its use is given.

The available analyses of the springs have been assembled and reduced to standard form for easy comparison, and though attention is called to the most unusual features it is shown that a number of the waters are worthy of detailed chemical study.

If intelligently used in connection with the

favorable climate for which parts of the State are noted, many of the mineral waters should be capable of great good in the relief of certain forms of illness; and the characteristics of these waters and their adaptability to therapeutic use seem worthy of more attention than they have heretofore received.

As long as the supply lasts copies of the report may be obtained on application to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN
THE
BANNER MILLINERY SALE

New Fall Styles
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS
\$1.95 \$3.45 \$5.50

Large Assortment of Children's Hats.
Ostrich Plumes at Reduced Prices

SPECIAL
25% Off on Paradise Birds, Fancy Feathers and Boas.
Green Trading Stamps Given. Mail Orders Solicited.

THE BANNER MILLINERY
925-956 MARKET ST., S. F.
1555 FILLMORE ST., S. F.
2572 MISSION ST., S. F.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

THE STANDARD FOR THIRTY YEARS

**Lundstrom
HATS**

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality

First in Style

STORES

1126 Market
605 Kearny

2640 Mission
26 Third

Factory, 1114 Mission

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes, but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

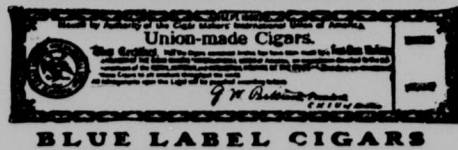
BOSS OF THE ROAD



OVERALLS
DEMAND THE BRAND

Neustädter Bros.
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS

CHILDREN'S LAWS OF 1915.

Forty-five State and Territorial Legislatures and the Congress of the United States in 1915 passed laws affecting children, according to the Children's Bureau which has just completed its survey of such legislation during the current year. Special reference is made to the impressive bulk of children's laws and to the number of commissions appointed to study and prepare for future legislation.

Arkansas, Florida, and Utah have commissions to report on the needs of the feeble-minded; New Jersey, a commission to prepare a State program for the reorganization of public care of defectives, dependents, and delinquents; Missouri and New Hampshire, commissions on the needs of the blind; Delaware, a commission on vocational education; Idaho, a commission to report on the need for a minimum wage law; Florida and Indiana, commissions on the need for mothers' pensions; and California, a commission to study social insurance.

The Bureau says that the appointment of these commissions indicates a growing realization that benevolent intent cannot safely be accepted as a substitute for the careful formulation of statutes for social betterment. The subjects to which study is directed are all of immediate concern to children, and the States are thus fairly committed to a policy of selecting and harmonizing provisions which leads plainly toward the collection and codifying of all laws relating to children.

As showing the great amount of children's legislation, the Bureau says that twenty-seven States have amended their provisions for dependent children; eighteen have improved their treatment of juvenile delinquents; sixteen have strengthened their child labor law; fourteen have concerned themselves with the needs of the mentally defective or feeble-minded; three States and the District of Columbia were added to those specifically permitting the use of public school buildings as social centers, and nine amended or for the first time passed a playground law; and four States passed a model vital statistics law in which the Children's Bureau is interested because it considers complete birth registration of fundamental importance to child welfare work.

A few of the forty-five States made notable advances. Alabama, for example, whose legislature meets only once in four years, enacted a new child labor law, a compulsory school attendance law, an excellent desertion and non-support law and a State-wide juvenile court law. Florida remodelled its treatment of juvenile delinquents, recognized the principle of compulsory school attendance, passed the model vital statistics law, and appointed two of the State commissions already referred to. Kansas established an industrial commission to regulate hours, wages and conditions of work for women and minors, and a division of child hygiene in the State Board of Health; it also enacted a playground law and a mothers' pension law. New Jersey and Wyoming passed comprehensive acts relating to the care of dependent children, and Pennsylvania carefully drafted laws relating to child labor and vocational education.

The Children's Bureau has included in its review the outlying territories of the United States and reports that Alaska has forbidden the employment of boys under 16 underground in mines; Hawaii has passed a curfew law for girls under 16 in Honolulu; the Philippines have provided for dental clinics in the schools and created a public welfare board to establish and maintain social centers; and Porto Rico has passed a modern juvenile court law.

There is perhaps no truer sign that a man is really advancing than that he is learning to forget himself.—J. C. Shaip.

OFFICIALS AT FAULT.

Ship owners and big business interests have tampered with the seamen's law in order to embarrass the measure and make it appear as a freak act, according to Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Sailors' Union.

Charges that the ruling of the Federal Government with respect to the examination of sailors had been changed were hurled into Inspector Bulger's office when Furuseth, returning from several days' absence, found 200 sailors waiting to be examined.

The original intention of the act, declares Furuseth, who was the man that sired it and had it passed, was to provide for but one examination of sailors, a physical one. Under the present ruling of the Federal Government two are being made; a physical one and one to determine whether able seamen are also qualified boatmen.

Furuseth further declared that three months ago he offered to lend every assistance to local officials in making the examinations of sailors. They at that time had not received word from Washington. He does not blame the local officials for the tampering delay, but bureau men in Washington.

REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY.

Miss Edna D. Porter has been added to the staff of visiting nurses of the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, according to a statement issued from Association headquarters, 1547 Jackson street.

The report of the Jackson Street Clinic for October shows that on the first of the month there were 256 patients under treatment; that at the end of the month there were 294, a gain of 38 during the month.

The report of the Stanford Tuberculosis Clinic on Sacramento and Webster streets, shows that on the first of the month there were 64 patients under treatment, and on the last of the month 74, a gain of 10. The total attendance at both clinics during the month was 444.

The visiting nurses of the Association made 469 calls on patients or on their behalf, and spent 234 hours in the clinics.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has designated Monday, December 6th, to Sunday, December 12th, as "Tuberculosis Week." The local Association has under way plans for the celebration of this week which will be announced at a later date.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bulletin 98. Report of the Selby Smelter Commission, by J. A. Holmes, E. C. Franklin, and R. A. Gould. 1915. 528 pp.; 41 pls., 14 figs. One volume. Paper covers, \$1.25.

Owing to the expense involved in the preparation and publication of this bulletin and the limited printing funds available for the use of the Bureau of Mines, it has been necessary to place a price of \$1.25 on the work. Orders should not be sent to the Bureau of Mines, but should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

This bulletin describes in detail the methods used, some of them new, in determining the contamination of the air and the damage to trees, crops, and live stock by the smoke and fume from the Selby Smelter, in California, and gives the conclusions of the Commission on the methods used by the smelter company to prevent injury. The bulletin is of especial interest to metallurgical companies, municipal or State boards of health, and persons investigating damage by smelter smoke.

It is not well, my friend, to run to the craftsman, whatever may befall, nor in every matter to need another's aid.—Bion.

Kelleher & Browne

THE IRISH TAILORS

716 Market Street :: :: at Third and Kearny

**FALL STYLES ARE NOW
READY FOR YOUR
INSPECTION**

**OUR STRONG SPECIALTY
SUITS - TO - ORDER
\$25.00 to \$35.00**

No better Made-to-Order Suits anywhere
at the price nor as good :: :: ::



OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Sorensen Co.

THE POPULAR PRICE JEWELRY STORE

715 MARKET ST., Nr. Call Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO

JEWELERS--OPTICIANS

WATCHMAKERS

P.P.I.E. and SAN FRANCISCO
SOUVENIRSJames A. Sorensen
Jeweler and Watchmaker

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and master them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Stock in your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your door, whine at the door of every forceful man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks.

The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS - - NEW YORK

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 80 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
union's mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco,
Cal., as second-class matter.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1915.

Oh, might we all our lineage prove,
Give and forgive, do good and love;
By soft endearments, in kind strife,
Lightening the load of daily life.

—John Keble.

The union label is your instrument and is potent both in war and peace if you but make use of it. It is powerless, however, without your command. Demand it on all purchases.

Another big factory fire in the city of New York took the lives of several persons. It had been supposed the disaster at the Triangle Shirt factory would be sufficient warning to induce proper inspection, but it seems gold still reigns as God in New York State. Human life seems to be the cheapest thing in the State.

As to protecting the eyes at the movies, the best possible precaution is to shut them up between reels, and at other odd times when printed paragraphs and letters are shown. We work our eyes hard. The light is often insufficient. Try shutting them up whenever using the telephone. Everybody uses time at the telephone, and he can get an extra benefit if he will shut his eyes every time.

The schools of our country should not be used to teach our youth how to kill and maim other human beings. They are not intended or supported by the people for such a purpose. To build up, to improve and to preserve human life is a better, a more noble mission, and to such uses should our schools be devoted. Military training should have no place in the curriculum of publicly-sustained schools where children are sent by their parents for a totally different purpose. The California Board of Education is said to contemplate military drill in the public schools.

Taming the wild men of the labor movement is an irksome proposition, but the conventions of the American Federation of Labor perform the feat. Many a delegate goes to these conventions with set ideas on different questions and returns to his home town with changed opinions. Such is the educational influence of these annual gatherings. Many men who felt they were on the right track have seen the error of their way and changed their tack in time to become potential influences for good for the workers through the instrumentality of these annual assemblies. If these meetings did nothing else they would be well worth while.

:: The Municipal Election ::

The municipal election held last Tuesday resulted in the selection of a Board of Supervisors that will be in sympathy with the aims and desires of the workers. This is made plain by the past performances of the men elected. They are:

Edward J. Brandon, 46,187; Edward I. Wolfe, 45,043; Joseph Mulvihill, 41,955; John C. Kortick, 39,372; Richard J. Welch, 39,008; Joseph F. Lahaney, 37,590; J. Emmet Hayden, 37,287; J. D. Hynes, 36,634; Oscar Hocks, 35,832.

Of the four candidates opposed by the labor movement of the city because of their opposition to the union label on city printing, three went down to ignominious defeat, while the fourth just managed to qualify. The candidates were J. Emmet Hayden, Alexander Vogelsang, Charles A. Murdock and Henry Payot.

The result of Tuesday's election plainly indicates what the organized workers can do if they take sufficient interest in their own welfare to go to the polls when matters of consequence to them are to be determined at elections.

The charter amendment voted upon at a previous election and providing for the union label on all city printing could easily have been carried had the men and women in whose interest the measure was drafted taken the slight trouble of going to the polls to vote for it. With such a law on the books the campaign against the four men mentioned above would have been unnecessary, because they would have been powerless so far as the union label on city printing is concerned, and the labor movement would have been in a much more secure position than under present conditions of a city where individuals, no matter how loyal, must be depended upon to produce the desired results. The policy of "letting George do it" is never a good one, and quite generally results in disaster.

The organized workers, of course, should take an interest in all elections and see to it that their friends are elected and their enemies defeated, but especially should they be vigilant when measures directly involving their welfare are up for consideration, and this they do not always do. It seems necessary that they shall occasionally experience the sting of defeat in order to be aroused to the necessity of each safeguarding his own interests.

It is to be hoped the success achieved on Tuesday last will not have the influence of again bringing about a state of lethargy among the workers of this city, because constant vigilance is the price that must be paid for all the benefits of democratic institutions.

Of the eighteen men who will constitute the new Board of Supervisors, twelve are expected, because of their previous records in public affairs, to stand with labor in all matters where its interests are involved, and, while it is always hazardous to indulge in prophecy, prominent labor officials are freely expressing the opinion that during the next two years at least the enemies of organized labor will not be able to use the Board of Supervisors to further their open-shop schemes.

At any rate the workers of San Francisco are to be congratulated on the success met with in the effort to eliminate from the Board open and avowed enemies.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Texas attorney general has ruled that a "domestic servant," within the meaning of the Compensation Law, is a person engaged in the master's household and who is actually or substantially a member of the household. Waiters in club houses can not be classed as domestic servants, and are, therefore, eligible to benefits under the new Industrial Accident Law.

The attorney general of Oklahoma has advised the State Board of Public Affairs that its plan of working convicts in coal mines on the State penitentiary lands at McAlester is prohibited by the State laws. Several weeks ago the board announced that this coal would be mined by convicts and be used in State institutions. Officers of the State Federation of Labor filed a protest with the board, in which they called attention to a law enacted in 1906 prohibiting such procedure, although the board of affairs had previously secured an opinion from the attorney general that subsequent legislation invalidated this act. The federation's protest was referred to the attorney general, who reversed his former view and sustained the trade unionists.

A New York coroner's jury has failed to hold any one criminally responsible for the subway accident of September 22nd last, in which seven persons lost their lives and 100 were injured. The City Bureau of Combustibles was "severely censured," however, for not inspecting the work in accordance with the city code. The organized workers, through the Central Federated Union, had previously declared that the accident was caused by "the greed, avariciousness and criminal carelessness of contractors and city officials alike." The unionists predicted that no one would be held responsible, and that "long-drawn-out investigations" would be held.

"One, though he be excellent and the chief is not to be imitated alone," wrote Ben Jonson of Lord Bacon; "for never no imitator ever grew up to his author; likeness is always on this side truth. Yet there happened in my time one noble speaker who was full of gravity in his speaking; his language, where he could spare or pass by a jest, was nobly censorious. No man ever spake more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. No member of his speech but consisted of his own graces. His hearers could not cough, or look aside from him without loss. He commanded where he spoke, and had his judges angry and pleased at his devotion. No man had their affections more in his power. The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end."

Phil H. White, head of a New York correspondence school for street railway spotters, has come to grief. He was found guilty of using the mails to defraud by a jury in the United States Court and sentenced to the Atlanta penitentiary for one year. He issued diplomas to his graduates. He operated the National Railway Checking Bureau and sold his course for 50 cents. A score of witnesses testified that his system did not assist them to either spot or to secure jobs, despite these rules which White assured every pupil it was necessary to follow: "Never wear loud clothing, hats, or ties. To do so makes it easy for a spotter to be spotted. Never write on a car so that the conductor can see you, as this will arouse his suspicions. Instead, carry a small pad and make notes in your pocket. This gives you a great control over the situation without attracting attention. Never face the conductor when boarding a car. Instead, watch him when he is not looking in your direction."

WIT AT RANDOM

Tommy Atkins, meeting a full-bearded Irish tar in the street, said:

"Pat, when are you going to place your whiskers on the reserve list?"

"When you place your tongue on the civil list," was the Irish sailor's reply.—"Tit-Bits."

"Ma," remonstrated Bobby, "when I was at grandma's she let me have fruit-tart twice."

"Well, she ought not to have done so, Bobby," said his mother. "I think once is quite enough for little boys. The older you grow, Bobby, the more wisdom you will gain."

Bobby was silent, but only for a moment.

"Well, ma," he said, "grandma is a good deal older than you are."—"Tit-Bits."

"That man wants his photographs to look as natural as possible," whispered the assistant to the proprietor of the studio.

"Then make it as handsome as you can," came the quick reply.

"But—but he's awfully ugly, and insists he doesn't want the portrait to flatter him at all."

"He won't think it flatters him," said the proprietor knowingly. "He'll only feel sure that at last some one has managed to catch him looking just right."—"Answers."

The dangers of travel by sea at this time have played havoc with the nerves of timid passengers.

Early one morning recently there was considerable commotion on the decks of a coastwise vessel plying between Savannah and Baltimore, when a scantily-clad man hurried from his stateroom and dashed toward the upper deck. On the way he ran into the captain of the vessel.

"What's the matter, captain?" he managed to gasp. "Have we been torpedoed?"

"Calm yourself, my dear sir, and be prepared for the worst," answered the official.

"Oh, don't tell me we're going down!" moaned the other. "Quick, where are the life preservers?"

"They wouldn't be of any service at this stage, explained the captain.

"Too late?" quavered the despairing passenger.

"Yes," said the captain, very solemnly. "We've done all we can for you. You'll have to look out for yourself from now on. You see, we've just tied up to the dock."—New York "Times."

Uncle Josh was comfortably lighting his pipe in the living-room one evening when Aunt Maria glanced up from her knitting.

"John," she remarked, "do you know that next Sunday will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding?"

"You don't say so, Maria!" responded Uncle Josh, pulling vigorously on his corn-cob pipe. "What about it?"

"Nothing," answered Aunt Maria, "only I thought maybe we ought to kill them two Rhode Island Red chickens."

"But, Maria," demanded Uncle Josh, "how can you blame them two Rhode Island Reds for what happened twenty-five years ago?"—Kansas City "Star."

An applicant for a teacher's certificate in Kentucky answered an examination question by defining "blunderous" as "kissing the wrong girl." Dictionary or no dictionary, we would have given that girl a first-class certificate.—Houston "Post."

MISCELLANEOUS

MAN AND LAW.

Man peers through nature, peers into the past,
Careless of hoary precedent and pact;
And sworn to know the truth of things at last,
Kneels at the altar of the naked fact.
And now men trace the orbits of the Law,
And find it is their shelter and their friend;
For there, behind its mystery and awe,
God's sure hand presses to a blessed end.

—Edwin Markham.

INITIATIVE ACT REPEAL UPHELD.

The Richards primary law case was decided by the South Dakota Supreme Court last week, the court holding the Legislature had the power to set aside the Richards' primary law initiated by the people.

The Legislature by direct legislation enacted a new primary law and repealed the Richards' law, which had been in effect for the last four years.

The court holds, in brief, that the initiative amendment to the constitution does not limit the powers of the Legislature to enact laws, but only gives to the people the power to command the Legislature to act on any measure which it may desire to have enacted, and when so enacted the legislation is subject to the same action as any other law.

On the contention that the Legislature had no right to add the "emergency" provision to the primary law it enacted, the court held that so long as no attempt was made to apply the referendum to the primary act that issue is not before the court.

HISTORY.

By George Matthew Adams.

History is a marvelous teacher. From her pages speak events, experiences and thrilling deeds—all products of the human brain.

You are now playing a part of the future history of the world.

Even the humblest man or woman has his part to play. And the part played must needs be recorded.

The work of your days and life—whether for good or ill, in its final summing up—is as sure to mark or influence some phase of the entire history of histories, as each act you perform today is sure to give color and form to the final results of today.

Yes—you are now playing a part of the future history of the world.

It is the realization of this truth by men and women that inspires some to become great and notable while others remain obscure. For just as soon as people wake up to the fact that responsibility presses down upon them, they begin to draw upon their reserve power. And it is reserve power that helps make history fascinating.

You are now playing a part of the future history of the world.

It is not necessary, however, nor is it possible for us all to become notable in history. History is universal. And so is the mind that makes up the human soul. You—doing your work in the best way you know how—are as great an element in history as Alexander, or Washington, or Cromwell or such as they. Study history. It will arouse you to big deeds. Live as you would like to have history say you lived.

American Federation Newsletter

Machinists Make Gains.

At Cleveland after a strike of two weeks, 100 machinists employed at the Bardon & Oliver plant have returned to work. Improved working conditions are promised.

Blames Panama Canal Act.

The provision of the Panama Canal act, prohibiting railroad-owned ships from using the canal, is responsible for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company going out of business, says Secretary of Commerce Redfield, in a letter to Julius Kruttschnitt, official of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Large Earnings of U. S. Steel.

Earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the last quarter total \$38,710,644, an increase of \$10,760,589 over the preceding quarter. The report states that the three months embraced in the quarter show a steady growth. September's earnings of \$14,569,652 exceeded those of August by \$922,000, while August made a gain of \$1,736,762 over July.

Colorado Miners Win.

Nearly 100 Huerfano County strike cases will be transferred from this county to the District Court at Castle Rock, Douglas County, presided over by Judge Denison, who has been appointed to try the cases instead of Judge Hillyer, who was debarred by the State Supreme Court. State Attorney General Farrar agreed to the change, which was requested by Attorney Hawkins, chief counsel for the mine workers.

Mayor Warns Strike Gunmen.

At Summit, N. J., Mayor Bergen has notified officials of the Summit silk mills that he will cause the arrest of imported detectives and gunmen if they pursue their usual tactics in this place. Several hundred men and women are on strike for higher wages and better working conditions, and the company has imported detectives to "protect" their strikebreakers. When the gunmen arrived, Mayor Bergen warned the company that strong-arm methods would not be tolerated.

Evils of Private Agencies.

"Private employment agencies have not a single good feature to justify their existence," says the British Columbia "Federationist." "Nor have the provincial and federal governments a single good reason for allowing them to continue in operation. Every argument ever put forward in their favor is an argument against them, in so far as their usefulness from a working class standpoint goes. They express the very last word in the way of graft and exploitation. At best they are bad. At worst they are criminal.

"Their business is chiefly done with the poorest class of laboring men, whom they make pay heavily for the privilege of getting a job to keep body and soul together."

Women Need Unionism.

At Dallas, Texas, a protest against conditions under which women labor was one of the features of an address by General President Hedrick, of the Brotherhood of Painters. The unionist said organization of women in trade unions was necessary, as there were some factories where their lives were almost human slavery. In recounting the activities of the organized workers, President Hedrick said that during the last 20 years the trade-union movement has taken part in every social reform for the protection of wage earners. In speaking of his own trade, he referred to the 11-hour day for \$1.50 to

\$2.00 per day before organization. Now an eight-hour day, at \$4 is the rule.

Have Right to Join Union.

President McIlhenny of the United States Civil Service Commission writes Secretary-Treasurer Walter of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks that the Commission's order against political activity of Mare Island Navy Yard employees was not an attack against unionists. The commissioner says: "No attempt was made to deny to employees the privilege of membership in labor unions or to restrict their political activities to any greater degree than the activity of other employees who are not members of labor unions are restricted."

Low-Wage Laborers Strike.

Because their demand for a wage increase from \$8.65 to \$12 a week was refused, 200 unskilled laborers employed at the Readville shops of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad struck. These workers are unorganized. The Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen has assured the strikers that their work will not be done by unionists. A committee representing the federated trades, and composed of carpenters, machinists, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and carmen, has been appointed to visit the superintendent of the Readville shops on behalf of the strikers.

Eight-Hour Law Defined.

In sustaining a conviction for violation of the District of Columbia Women's Eight-Hour Law, Justice Van Orsdel, of the District Court of Appeals, said: "It is not to be understood that every one who may be employed to make a dress within the District of Columbia comes within the limitations of the statute. The act applies only to manufacturing establishments. The word 'establishment' in this connection has a well-defined meaning. It is a place devoted, as in the present case, to dressmaking—a place where the public is invited to come and have its work done—as distinguished from a more itinerant dressmaker who maintains no fixed place in which to conduct her business."

Can't Escape Eight Hours.

A Springfield, Mass., manufacturer threatened to move to Michigan because of eight-hour strikes, and the Boston "Journal" says: "But removal to Michigan won't mean escaping the eight-hour day—not for long, anyway." The "Journal" pays this tribute—probably unconscious—to the power of trade unionism: "In fact, the eight-hour day for men in the heavier occupations is making progress much faster than the law-regulated working day for women ever did. There are no State laws making a woman's working day less than ten hours, while many States make eight hours the minimum for men employed on public works. And State labor laws are much easier to dodge than union laws, too."

Eastern Teamsters Strike.

At Springfield, Mass., a strike followed the discharge of nine teamsters employed by the American Express Company because they refused to withdraw from the Teamsters' Union. The company is now called upon to pay 25 cents an hour for overtime and grant a 10-hour day. The teamsters say they are forced to work from 13 to 17 hours a day, and that they receive on an average \$13.85 a week. Most of the drivers begin work at 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning and are allowed 15 minutes for lunch at 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. They are then worked, in many cases, until 9 and 10 o'clock at night, with no pay for overtime. When the men joined the union they were told the company "would give them a square deal" if they withdrew, but they had heard this promise before.

Ground Broken for A. F. of L. Building.

Labor's first representative in a President's cabinet—Wm. B. Wilson, ex-secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America—removed the first spadeful of earth for the A. F. of L. office building, in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, October 28th. President Gompers removed the second shovelful, and Secretary Morrison the third. The simple ceremony was witnessed by a large delegation of trade unionists, two of the most interested spectators being C. G. Ammon and E. Bevin, fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the A. F. of L. San Francisco convention. The building will be five stories in height with a basement. The structure will be completed next spring.

What is the first business of one who studies philosophy? To part with self-conceit, for it is impossible for any one to begin to learn what he thinks that he already knows.—Epictetus.

It is the man who determines the dignity of the occupation, not the occupation which measures the dignity of the man.—William Ellery Channing.

ASK YOUR GROCER ABOUT



Phone Market 2355 Yosemite Lager on Draught
John Wiese
 FINE WINES AND LIQUORS
 3036 SIXTEENTH STREET
 Above Mission San Francisco, Cal.

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission St. at Twentieth

Phone Market 3285 P. BENEDETTI, Manager
UNION FLORIST
 Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
 Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
 Orders Promptly Attended to
 3017 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION ST.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

Industrial Accident Commission
 UNDERWOOD BUILDING
 525 MARKET STREET

MORE ABOUT REAL MUSIC.

There can be no question but that the menace of mechanical music is in the same relation to the professional instrumentalist as the "movie" occupies with relation to the professional of the dramatic stage. In both cases there is a conscious and admitted "letting-down" in the respective standards of art and a lessening of the number of employed. In neither does the substitution advance the cause of culture but obviously retards the course of economic advancement of those immediately concerned. Both arts are certain to find their level in the course of time, one in pantomime and the other in better imitations, though it would appear from present indications that the effect of the mechanical instrument is likely to be more far-reaching and damaging because of the intangibility of the standards which it disturbs.

Music is an art. No merely mechanical reproduction of it is ever likely to seriously challenge the finished work of the living, human interpreter; but the gradations between the two are being brought into confusing proximity by the continuous improvements to which the mechanical music reproducing contrivances are subjected. It would be trite to suggest as the cure for this danger that the trained musician improve his art so as to keep wider the distinction between the man-made and the machine-made product; and the reason why the answer would be trite is that to the majority of hearers such distinctions are in many cases already too fine to be recognizable. Indeed, in the listening to music, even the faults of the performer or his instrument have a notorious tendency to become reconcilable to even acute ears. This is readily shown in the satisfaction displayed in the music of an old piano which has been in the household so long that even the sensitive ears of the musical members thereof are no longer conscious of the tin-pan quality emitted by the ancient box of strings and hammers. So with mechanical and poorly-produced automatic tones and tunes; the general public to which they are dedicated for sale, is not an infallible judge, and is as likely to approve of the imperfect as not, particularly when long listening attunes the ears to the cacophony.

This, it is needless to say, has its effect in a lowering of the average of musical intelligence and the depreciation of the good fame of the art of music in a community accustomed to the machine-made product.

With the drama it is different; for even the most incorrigible of "movie-fans" will not deny the magic of the human voice, and must and indeed does, admit its power to sway the emotions; so that the "movies" are less likely to work a permanent harm to the drama than mechanical instruments are certain to work damage to the musical instincts of the people.

This is a fact so singularly patent to musicians that they are apt to become impatient with those who are not sufficiently acute of hearing to observe it independently, and it argues that an art so delicate and intimate as music, must be protected from violation, to the end that those whose instincts are not yet trained to an appreciation of the muse in her highest manifestations, may not become vulgarized or ruined for purposes of keener and less obvious pleasures in her glorious realm of tone.

It is to be hoped that the danger being seen may be avoided; it is needful that musicians, professional and amateur, should keep their standards of excellence high, and maintain a critical attitude of enlightened sensitiveness towards all music whatsoever, whether it be the dance music which has rhythm for its spirit or symphonic which has epic poetry for its soul, or chamber music which bares the very heart of the art of co-ordinated tone.

ILLUSTRATORS OF THE PAST.

"Dickens has had many illustrators, but does the popular mind ever visualize his characters," asks the Glasgow (Scotland) "Herald," "in other terms than those of 'Phiz,' whose centenary fell on June 11th? Hablot K. Browne signed his first 'Pickwick' plates 'Nemo'; he was then trying to achieve fame as a painter, and had no wish to be regarded as a book illustrator; but on the third picture contributed to 'Pickwick' appears the immortal 'Phiz,' to harmonize, as he said, with the author's 'Boz.' The proprietor of a curiosity shop in London recently told one of Browne's sons that he had stitched the first numbers of 'Pickwick,' which he considered a failure till the fourth number. 'Then the sales went up with such a bound that I had to employ "hands" to carry out my contract. It was Sam Weller that did it, and the illustrations.' 'Phiz' sometimes vexed Dickens with his renderings of the

novelists' ideas—'Paul and Mrs. Pipchin,' in 'Dombey and Son,' Dickens would have liked to suppress—and the plate showing Dr. Blimber out for a walk with ten young gentlemen contains full-length portraits of seventeen youths." "The artist," the "Pall Mall Gazette" (London) tells us, "was of French descent, the Brunets—'Browne' was a corruption—being an eminent Huguenot family who settled in Norfolk at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The artist's Christian names formed an additional link between French and English. The first was given him in remembrance of one of Napoleon's officers who fought at Waterloo, and the second in honor of another notable warrior in the opposite camp."—Admiral Sir John Knight.

He who would not frustrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things ought himself to be a true poem.—Milton.

"Close the Saloon--What Will Happen to the Workingman?"

CHARLES STELZLE

OF NEW YORK

The famous labor-preacher and organizer of Labor Temple in that city, will discuss this question at a

Labor Mass Meeting at Scottish Rite Auditorium Van Ness Avenue and Sutter Street Sunday, November 14, at 3 P. M.

:: Music by the KNICKERBOCKER MALE QUARTET ::

Mr. Stelzle is a member of the International Association of Machinists and is a labor speaker and writer of international reputation. Following are some of the questions Mr. Stelzle will discuss:

Will the Workingman Lose His Job?

Will He Lose His Personal Liberty?

The Price Liquor Workers Pay to Maintain the Liquor Business.

What Will Become of the Liquor Industry When the Saloon is Abolished?

Members of Organized Labor
are urged to attend this big meeting.

Both men and women admitted

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 5, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., by President Murphy.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Retail Delivery Drivers—Chas. Cook, vice G. Killpatrick. From Typographical Union—Wm. T. McClain, Geo. S. Hollis, vice L. Michelson and J. J. Galvin. Alaska Fishermen—Chas. Larsen, John V. Thompson. Ed. Anderson, O. B. Holmberg, I. N. Hylen. Auto Bus Operators—A. Horr. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Miss C. G. Lewis, thanking Council and friends for wedding presents. From Typographical Union, inclosing donation for convention fund. From San Francisco Day Committee, thanking Council for its co-operation in making said day a success.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Native Sons' and Daughters' Committee on Homeless Children, inclosing tickets for ball on Thanksgiving eve. From Grocery Clerks' Union, application for a boycott on the firm of Kunzer & Munkner, grocery store. Wage scale and agreement of Coopers' Union.

Referred to Convention Committee—From Mayor Rolph, accepting Council's invitation to address the A. F. of L. convention. From Governor Johnson, accepting Council's invitation to address the convention of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Label Section—From Union Label Trades Department, relative to the Bookbinders' label.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, requesting co-operation.

Requests Complied With—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to jurisdictional dispute between the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers. From Steam Fitters' Union No. 590, requesting assistance in the dispute between Steam Fitters' Union No. 509.

Referred to Delegate to the A. F. of L.—From Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, requesting the A. F. of L. to investigate the affairs of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Communication—From the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, inclosing 50 tickets for a benefit ball tendered to Bro. Anderson, Local Union No. 42. Moved, that the communication be referred to the executive committee; amendment—that the Council purchase the tickets; amendment to amendment—that the tickets be returned with a statement as to the condition of Council's treasury; amendment to amendment carried. Moved that the chair appoint a committee of three ladies to sell the tickets among the delegates; carried.

The chair appointed Sisters Cummings, Suter and Kane to sell the tickets.

Reports of Unions—Sailors—Reported that the Seamen's Law went into effect November 4th and that 95 per cent of the men in this port will qualify; reports in daily papers notwithstanding. Riggers and Stevedores—Business dull. Press Feeders—Are visiting unions for the purpose of urging members of organized labor to assist in defeating enemies of the printing trades. Hatters—Requested a demand for their label. Bakers—Reported that the Quality Shop and Occidental Bakeries still unfair.

Label Section—Minutes filed.

Executive Committee—Recommends the indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Office Employees' Union; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the resolutions submitted by the Iron

Trades Council, committee recommends that the Council adopt the annexed resolutions which are a modification of the resolution submitted by the Iron Trades; concurred in.

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that it hereby places itself on record as opposed to any interference with our present Coastwise Navigation Laws. These laws, in our opinion, were wisely framed to encourage the construction of vessels in American shipyards, and to protect the vessels in their operation on our sea coast. The whole of the present merchant marine of the United States is the product of those laws, as they furnish the stronghold behind which American tonnage can find protection against foreign competition. Having faith in the protection of those laws, American ship-owners have expended hundreds of millions of dollars in American shipyards and have acquired tonnage at a cost much in excess of what said tonnage could have been purchased for from foreign sources, and it would be not only unjust to permit the injury to their investments by allowing cheaper, because foreign-built vessels, to compete with them, but also highly impolitic, because the smothering of shipbuilding in this country would have a disastrous effect upon the men employed in said industry; and further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the 35th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, California Metal Trades Association, California Foundrymen's Association, and the press.

Adopted by unanimous vote of the San Francisco Labor Council, Friday evening, November 5, 1915.

In the matter of the letter from the District Council of Painters, relative to the Commonwealth Casualty Company writing liability insurance under the Workmen's Compensation Act, which company has failed. Committee recommends that this matter be left in the hands of the chairman and secretary of this committee to investigate and pursue as they may find to be to the most practical advantage to persons having unsatisfied claims against the company; report concurred in.

The Council was addressed by the following visitors: Mr. John Frey, editor of the "International Molders' Journal"; Miss Margaret Daley, organizer for the United Garment Workers' International Union; Miss Annie Fitzgerald, president International Women's Union Label League; also by Mr. A. Friedman, manager of the Co-Operative Meat Company.

Receipts—Office Employees, \$12; Elevator Conductors, \$8; Waiters, \$40; Typographical \$40; Bartenders, \$40; Bay and Rivermen, \$24; Butchers, \$16; Box Makers, \$4; Machinists, \$40; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Bottle Caners, \$4; Auto Bus Operators, \$4; Brewery Workmen, \$36; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; "Labor Clarion," \$50; Sail Makers, \$4; Rammermen, \$4; Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, \$4; Hatters, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Laundry Workers, \$40; Label Section, \$5; Convention Fund, \$134.90. Total receipts, \$569.90.

Expenses—Secretary, \$45; stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; delegate to A. F. of L., \$130; hall rent, \$90; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Pacific Telephone Co., \$14.73; printing badges, programs, etc., \$8.90; Convention expense, \$50. Total expenses, \$425.13.

Adjourned at 10.30 P. M.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

The very process of acquiring knowledge is a privilege and a blessing. It used to be said that that there was no royal road to learning; it would be more true to say that the avenues leading to it are all royal.—Lord Avebury.



HALL, THEATRE, SCHOOL AND CHURCH SEATING. LODGE AND OFFICE FURNITURE. The following are a few of the Labor organizations in San Francisco which we have equipped with furniture and seating: Labor Temple, Teamsters, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Brewery Workers, Retail Clerks, Master Plumbers. Call on, or write us for estimates. C. F. WEBER & CO., 365-367 Market St., San Francisco 512 So. Broadway Los Angeles 340 No. Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

S. N. WOOD & Co

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters for
MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!

DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it
is Union Made

THIS IS OUR LABEL

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

EAGLESON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Union Made Shirts

Our Special

**Dress Shirts
worth \$1.50 95c**

1118 MARKET STREET
Opposite 7th St.

SAN FRANCISCO

Also at Los Angeles and Sacramento

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 3, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 p. m., by President W. G. Desepte.

Roll Call of Officers—Sergeant-at-Arms was noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Credentials—From Butchers for Frank Trouin and M. R. Grunhof; from Laundry Wagon Drivers, for B. Blunt, vice Burnstine; from Molders for Chas. F. Rockhill, vice M. Ahearn. By motion, credentials were received and delegates seated.

Communications—From Glove Workers, Laundry Wagon Drivers and Garment Workers No. 131, stating that they have endorsed resolution regarding committees visiting unions.

Bills—Rent for November, \$14; "Labor Clarion," subscription for September and October, \$2.50; incidental expenses, \$1.75.

Reports of Unions—Retail Clerks reported an increase in membership due to the fact that there is a greater demand for their card, and that they are at present organizing some of the department stores in Oakland. Glove Workers reported that the strike in Milwaukee, Wis., is still on and that A. S. Bloch, 2650 Mission street, has a greater assortment of men's and women's dress gloves. Retail Shoe Clerks reported that the Regal Shoe Store is now carrying a full line of men's and boys' shoes bearing the label. Garment Workers reported that the boycott against Levi Strauss & Co., is still on, requesting especially the clerks not to handle these goods. Sign Painters request members of organized labor to ask the men painting signs on windows for their union cards, and if they find one that has no card to use their influence with the respective storekeepers to employ a union man. Moving Picture Operators reported that the Bell Theatre, 29th and Mission streets, does not employ a union operator; request patronage of such places as display their label.

Reports of Committees—Trustees reported favorably on bills and same were ordered paid.

New Business—Sister Margaret Daley and G. B. Fredericks of the Garment Workers, and Miss A. Fitzgerald, of the International Woman's Union Label League, addressed the delegates on the necessity of interesting the women in the union label, card and button. A motion was made and seconded that a committee of five be appointed to co-operate with those ladies to arrange for an open meeting on Wednesday, November 17th. Motion carried, and Sister Cummings and Brothers Desepte, Griffin, Rockhill, Seyer and Guth were appointed. By motion, the secretary was authorized to have a sign card made for the whist party. Motion made and carried to send out communications to all unions requesting them to remind their wives, sisters and mothers and friends, when they are purchasing Christmas presents, to look for the union label. Motion made and carried to refer to the agitation committee the proposition to find ways and means to organize Label Leagues in the different districts in the city.

Meeting adjourned at 10.40 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
E. GUTH, Secretary.

High art consists neither in altering, nor in improving nature; but in seeking throughout nature for "whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are pure"; in loving these, in displaying to the utmost of the painter's power such loveliness as is in them, and directing the thoughts of others to them by winning art, or gentle emphasis. Art (caeteris paribus) is great in exact proportion to the love of beauty shown by the painter, provided that love of beauty forfeit no atom of truth.—Ruskin.

TACTICS IN THE SCHMIDT TRIAL.

The death of Charles A. Fairall, chief counsel for Matthew Schmidt, proved an unexpected blow to the defense. The suddenness of his death, after an illness of only thirty hours, gave rise to rumors of foul play. But in this case there seems no real ground for suspicion, so the doctors say.

On account of the loss of their chief, the defense succeeded in securing the suspension of the trial for two weeks. Meanwhile the friends of Schmidt engaged the services of two other prominent San Francisco attorneys: Nathan Coghlan and Edwin V. McKenzie, criminal lawyers of State-wide reputation.

The trial was resumed on November 3d, with the examination and the selection of more talesmen for the jury. Defense counsel renewed their demand that a new panel be drawn, to include also non-property-holding citizens—a demand in accordance with the new California law relative to the drawing of talesmen. But Presiding Judge Willis ruled against it.

The venire, from which the Schmidt jury is being chosen, is therefore limited only to property holders. Which significant circumstance needs no further comment.

But the prosecution is resorting to even more unfair methods to secure the conviction of Schmidt. They have called into session a special Grand Jury, and the witnesses of the defense are being dragged before it, to be intimidated in secret chambers.

These proceedings are not only admittedly illegal, but are in open defiance of all the rights of witnesses, and are shameless attempts to tamper with their testimony.

The defense counsel has made a strong protest to this effect and the affidavits submitted to the judge directly involve District Attorney Woolvine, Special Prosecutor Noel, and their henchmen in this outrage.

To cover up these underhand methods of seeking evidence to bolster up its case against Matthew Schmidt, the prosecution now declares that the Grand Jury activities are for the purpose of involving O. A. Tveitmo, the well-known secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Council of California, in the Los Angeles "Times" affair.

This new move of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association unmasks the real motive of the masters back of the present trial.

In view of these outrageous proceedings, it is up to the workers everywhere to redouble their efforts in behalf of Schmidt and Caplan, in whose persons the enemy is seeking to punish labor at large.

When the last regular juror was decided on, Judge Frank R. Willis stated that in view of the prospect of the trial being a long one, advantage would be taken of the law, which provided that an alternate juror might be selected to take the place of one of the regular jurors in case of illness. This law, the court said, provided that the defense should have two peremptory challenges and the prosecution one in the selection of this alternate.

The names of the twelve regular jurors, with the residence, occupation and age of each are as follows:

Edwin H. Miller, Redondo Beach, hotel proprietor, 66.

Sanford Woodbury, Pasadena, stock raiser, 58.

C. D. Daniels, Lancaster, rancher, 45.

W. W. Imbler, Los Angeles, street railway conductor, 43.

George L. Loudon, Los Angeles, contractor, 59.

J. B. Hunter, Whittier, carpenter, 43.

E. W. Lawrence, Puente, rancher, 38.

Joseph E. Moore, Bell, teamster, 43.
Frank D. Pease, Alhambra, retired merchant, 48.
M. H. Hayward, Pasadena, retired grocer, 56.
W. J. Hawkins, Azusa, laborer, 53.
Charles J. West, Artesia, rancher, 64.

I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.—Isaac Newton.

**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Cor. Mission and 21st Sts.
RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.
HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30th, 1915:

Assets	\$60,321,343.04
Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	199,164.12
Number of Depositors	66,965

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

"A treat that can't be beat"

OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178



November, 1915

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
‡Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press	942	Market
(176)	*California Press	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708	Montgomery
(81)	Chase & Rae	1216	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press	516	Mission
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220	Kearny
(54)	Elke Printing Co.	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	440	Sansome
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	599	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203	Pillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	415	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806	Laguna
(89)	McLean, A. A.	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	928	Pillmore
(91)	McNicol, John R.	215	Liedesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George	2107	Howard
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154	Fifth
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88	First
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2184	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Ross, S. J.	517	Columbus Ave.
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151	Minna
(52)	*Stacks & Peterson	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16	Larkin
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	312	Chronicle Building
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press	69	Turk
(31)	Tuley & St. John	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074	Guerrero
(128)	Wagner Printing Co.	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215	Liedesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	440	Sansome
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumblor & Rutherford	117	Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson	

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co. 580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P. 1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co. S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(26) Roesch Co., Louis Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co. 440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency 880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance 1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian 340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin 767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News 118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal 59 Clay
(25) *Daily News 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The 643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The 5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The 1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm. 16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co. 573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. 109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(294) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver 311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co. 48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W. 317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co. 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co. 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co. 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co. 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is being held in San Francisco at the present time, has brought to the city a considerable group of men who are well-known throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union and some who have been prominent in the general labor movement. President Marsden G. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hays, Hugh Stevenson of Toronto, Ontario, Max Hayes of Cleveland, Ohio, Theodore W. McCullough of Omaha, Neb., and Frank Morrison are representing the interests of the I. T. U. in the A. F. of L., the Label Trades Department and the International Allied Printing Trades Association, the two latter bodies holding their sessions contemporaneous with the big convention. Secretary Hays was the unanimous choice of the Label Trades Department for president. He has held the position of first vice-president of that body since its organization, succeeding President Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers, who was unable to be present at this time. Among the other delegates present at the A. F. of L. convention are Frank W. Rist of Cincinnati, Ohio, editor of the official labor paper in that city. Other editors of labor papers in attendance are Jerome Jones of Atlanta, Ga., and Edward S. Alden of Holyoke, Mass. Gus W. Kramer of Salem, Ore.; Thomas M. Cavanaugh, Granite City, Ill.; H. R. Schneider, Cheyenne, Wyo.; John H. Ferguson, Baltimore, Md.; Robert E. Woodmansee, Springfield, Ill.; and Ford A. Allen, Kansas City, Mo., are among the other printer delegates to the convention, representing State and central bodies. The executive committee of the union has been busy during the week extending the hospitality of the organization to the printer visitors. Last Sunday an automobile trip over the new scenic highway along the ocean shore to Halfmoon Bay was enjoyed by those delegates who had arrived at that time. Thursday the visitors were taken to Mt. Tamalpais for an enjoyable outing. Sacramento Typographical Union will entertain the international officers and visiting delegates next Sunday, November 14th. The party will leave Saturday evening, taking the river boat, arriving in Sacramento Sunday morning. An automobile trip has been planned, together with luncheon, at the Sacramento Hotel later in the day. Former President Frank J. Bonnington was appointed assistant secretary of the convention. Wm. H. Ellis is roll call clerk, and Wm. M. Garrett is copy editor of the convention proceedings.

The Printers' Board of Trade of San Francisco, an organization that confines its activities to such matters as affect the welfare of the industry but does not include questions affecting relations with organized labor, as such, has inaugurated a vigorous campaign with the purpose in view of keeping San Francisco printing at home. A committee has been appointed for the purpose of systematically canvassing the city and using whatever influences can be brought to bear to bring back to San Francisco much of the printing that was lost to the city following the 1906 disaster. This committee includes representatives of the lithographers, employing printers, publishers, bookbinders, photo-engravers, linotypers, electrotypers, paper box makers, stationers, ink manufacturers, paper dealers, type foundries, typesetting machines, printing presses, binders' supplies, trade papers, paper manufacturers, and the trade unions.

Walter F. Rush left on Tuesday morning of this week for the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

George W. Hansen, formerly of San Francisco, but for several years a resident of the Northwest, was a visitor at headquarters this week.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.
Blindry Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 412—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 538 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Masen.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

BARON SHIBUSAWA.

By William T. Bonsor.

From press accounts it appears that Baron Shibusawa, financier of Japan, strenuously objects to anti-Japanese agitation in the United States. The Baron says: "In spite of the fact that the intelligent Americans admit the unreasonableness of the position of the California Legislature regarding ownership of land by the Japanese, the anti-Japanese agitations appear to be increasing in force. Even in Congress an anti-Japanese bill has been introduced, as I am informed. These things cause us anxiety." In other words, the Baron says that the members of the California Legislature along with the numberless Americans who oppose Japanese aggression in the United States are not intelligent. We will not question the Baron's capacity for estimating intelligence from a Japanese standpoint but we are unwilling to submit to his estimate of American intelligence in America. The Baron should understand that all of the intelligence in America has not been "cornered" by a few college professors and so-called intellectuals who so often dream of the ideal rather than the practical every-day affairs of life.

It is hard to figure as to why it might be unreasonable for California, or the country as a whole, to legislate for Americans in preference to Asiatics. Americans cannot tolerate Asiatic competition because of the economic and racial features involved. Neither would Japanese tolerate American competition in Japan were the situation reversed. Why review the problem in detail? The position of the people affected by Asiatic competition in this country cannot be successfully contradicted.

The anxiety said to be suffered by Japanese because America desires to protect itself against the results of Asiatic immigration and competition should be greatly alleviated because of the anxiety now prevailing in China owing to Japanese encroachments therein. This outlet for the population of Japan should free America of the dangers of an Asiatic menace.

The Baron wants to know why the anti-Japanese agitations cannot be stopped. The people of this country are allowed freedom of speech and the press. When the workers are convinced that their welfare is served by the establishment or abolishment of a certain condition or conditions their forces of agitation or protest are centered and advanced in that direction. Such being the case we are striving to adjust the Asiatic problem in America as will best serve the welfare of our people.

The Baron says: "But the masses may become impatient if the strained relations continue long." It seems that this veiled threat has been somewhat overworked. If the masses of Japan understand that it is to the best interests of both Asiatics and Caucasians to resist industrial and racial competition and intermingling they will not become impatient. The financiers and men greedy for power make the masses impatient. This may apply to a nation as capital grinds and grinds the masses down. It may apply to the nations as the respective financiers struggle for supremacy, always at the expense of the masses. If the masses of Japan are left alone to solve their economic destiny, they will little worry as to the laws enacted in the United States.

A great man is made up of qualities that meet or make great occasions.—Lowell.

Let him that bestowed a benefit conceal it; let him that hath received it disclose it.—Seneca.

Let the characters of good things stand indelibly in thy mind and thy thoughts be active on them.—Browne.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

UNION STAMPED SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the
UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where



EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD

Store
Open
Saturday
Evenings

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1881
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
825 MARKET ST. STOCKTON 825

San
Francisco's
Union
Shoe

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

During the week just closed the following members of San Francisco unions have passed away: Charles Olsen of the cooks, Philip O'Brien and Bernard Kelly of the stationary engineers, Henry L. Cuzens of the letter carriers, Thomas Sheehan of the shoe clerks.

The Bookbinders' Union gave a grand ball and entertainment in the auditorium of the Labor Temple last night, which was largely attended and highly successful. The organization is also to entertain international officers in the Labor Temple banquet hall on Saturday, November 20.

The Janitors' Union is to give a jinks in the Labor Temple this evening at which delegates to the convention are to be entertained.

The Upholsterers' Union will entertain international representatives at a jinks in the banquet hall of the Labor Temple tomorrow night.

The Typographical Union is to greet its international officers in the Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon.

Machinists Union No. 68 will give a jinks on Monday evening in the banquet hall of the Labor Temple in honor of visiting representatives of the International Union who are here attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Frank J. Bonnington, former president of Typographical Union No. 21, has been appointed assistant secretary of the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

James J. Freel, president, and Charles Sumner, vice-president, of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypes' Union, addressed a meeting of the local Stereotypers' Union in the Labor Temple Sunday. Freel reported 88 readjustments of wage scales and working hours.

Misses Margaret Daley and Lillian Fitzgerald of the International Garment Workers' Union, and President Anna Fitzgerald of the Woman's Union Label League addressed the Ladies' Auxiliary Monday night in Mechanics' Hall of the Labor Temple.

Many officials of international unions, who are here as delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor attended the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday. Among those were John P. Frey, editor of the "Molders' Jour-

nal," and Al Hinzman, vice-president of the International Boiler Makers' Union, who addressed the Council.

While the official headquarters of the American Federation are maintained at the Hotel Sutter, on Kearny street, where many of the delegates are stopping, the officers of the printing trades unions and a large number of delegates are quartered at the Hotel Argonaut. Quite a few of the delegates are stopping at the Hotel Lankershim on Fifth street.

A smoker and entertainment in honor of its international secretary, Homer D. Call of Syracuse, N. Y., was given Wednesday evening by the Butchers' Union. A theatre party for members of the union has been arranged at the Alcazar Theatre for November 17th.

The locals of the Boot and Shoe Workers entertained their international officers at a jinks in the banquet hall of the Labor Temple on Monday evening last.

The sessions of the American Federation of Labor are open to the general public, and those who are interested in economic subjects should avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded by attending.

The San Francisco Post Office Clerks' Union is preparing for an open meeting next Sunday, November 14th, in Knights of Columbus Hall, at which many prominent labor leaders, including President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, will address the postal workers. Congressman John I. Nolan and Charles G. Ammons, postal leader of Great Britain, are listed among the speakers. The meeting will also be in the nature of a farewell to Secretary-Treasurer Thomas F. Flaherty of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, who leaves shortly for Washington, D. C., to act as legislative representative of the postal clerks in their efforts to secure remedial legislation from the 64th Congress. The clerks are particularly desirous of obtaining legislative relief from excessive night work, and also seek the establishment of a Civil Service Court of Appeals to take the arbitrary power to demote and dismiss employees away from the political heads of departments.

VICE AND THE LABOR QUESTION. (American Economic League.)

Some facts, too frequently ignored, were urged upon the Conference on Social Hygiene at Chicago on October 26th by Dr. William J. Hickson of the municipal psychopathic laboratory. Dr. Hickson plainly told the delegates that they were wasting time in considering conventional methods of dealing with vice. "Imprisonment, fines, reformation, parole, religion—all have been of no avail in curbing the social evil," said the doctor, and then added "any well-regulated business long ago would have discarded such fruitless methods and struck out into new fields."

Having heard this much the delegates waited for the doctor to point out the new field. They waited in vain. He had nothing to suggest other than the creation of a committee "to study the question"—just as though the question had not already been studied by committees very many times.

Dr. Hickson must have foreseen the suggestion that if jobs were made plentiful enough, no one would be compelled to resort to vicious methods of getting a living, for in the apparent effort to forestall it, he said that so many of the women haled into the morals court are "so mentally defective that there is no legitimate way open to them to earn a living."

Admitting this to be true—though there is expert evidence to the contrary—it does not follow that under proper conditions, legitimate ways would not be open. As long as there are more workers than jobs it is quite probable that the defective workers, being less efficient, should be rejected to make room for more intelligent ones. But if there were sufficient increase in jobs to make room for all, there would be opportunities even for defectives. To say, as Dr. Hickson does, that these defectives have only the mentality of children, does not alter the case, when one considers that there is so great a demand today for child labor that stringent laws are being passed against it.

There may be "no legitimate way" to earn a living open to these alleged defectives today since opportunities are denied to many who are not defectives. But let opportunities be opened, and there may be a different tale to tell. As to how to open opportunities, that is a problem for which the solution was presented many years ago by Henry George. Dr. Hickson and the members of the Conference on Social Hygiene should study his works.

Books to me, that is those of our best writers, are ever new; the books may be the same, but I am changed. Every seven years gives me a different, often a higher appreciation of those I like. Every good book is worth reading three times at least.—Charles Bray.

Patronize
those who are Fair

Convention
Badges



The Albert S. Samuels Co.

895 MARKET STREET

JEWELERS

Medals and
Badges
Made to
Order



OPTICIANS

Factory on
Premises
Eyes
Examined

NOTE—To test the advertising value of the CLARION we will give a 10% discount to any one bringing this "ad" and showing their UNION CARD.